ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು

1. ಚುಕ್ಕೆ ಗುರುತಿಲ್ಲದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 731
2. ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಹೆಸರು : ಶ್ರೀ ಯು.ಬಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ (ನಾಮ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಹೊಂದಿದವರು)
3. ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವ ದಿನಾಂಕ: : 12-03-2020
4. ಉತ್ತರಿಸುವವರು : ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಯವರು

ಕ್ರ ಸಂ	ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ	ಉತ್ತರ
ಅ	ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಕೆರೆ ಏರಿ ಒಡೆದ ದುರಂತವು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೇ;	ಹೌದು.
ಆ	ಬಂದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಯಾವುವು; ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ;	ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಕೆರೆ ಏರಿ ಒಡೆದ ದುರಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಉಚ್ಛ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುವ ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:38401/2014 C/W ರಿಟ್ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:11044/2018 (LB-RES) PIL ಪ್ರಕರಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 27-11-2019 ರಂದು ನೀಡಿದ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನಗಳನ್ವಯ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು, ದೊಡ್ಡಬಿದಿರಕಲ್ಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಹೊಸಕೆರೆಹಳ್ಳಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಏರಿ ಒಡೆದ ದುರಂತದ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ದುರಂತಗಳು ಪುನರಾವರ್ತನೆಯಾಗದಂತೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತಾ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿ ನೀಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ನಅಇ 250 ಎಂಎನ್‌ವೈ 2018 (ಭಾಗ-1), ದಿನಾಂಕ: 02-12-2019 ರನ್ವಯ ಡಾ॥ ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಮೂರ್ತಿ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಂ.ಎಲ್ ಮಾದಯ್ಯ, ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು ಹಾಗೂ ಡಾ॥ ಶಾಂತರಾಜಣ್ಣ ಹೆಚ್.ಆರ್, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು (ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ) ತುಮಕೂರು ಸ್ಮಾರ್ಟ್ ಸಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ರವರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲೋಕಿಸಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 20-01-2020 ರಂದು ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಕೆರೆಯ ದುರಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಕಂಡಂತೆ ವರದಿ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಅನುಬಂಧ-1 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ. "The breach of the Hulimavu tank bund is attributable to the action of lowering the earthen bund due to ignorance of the consequences of water flow at a place other then the weir. This action has triggered gradual erosion of soil from the embankment and the

		increasing flow of water has resulted in the breach of bund". ದುರಂತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೃಹತ್ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ದಿನಾಂಕ: 24-11-2019ರಂದು ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪೋಲೀಸ್ ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು ವಿಚಾರಣೆಯು ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯನ್ನಾಧರಿಸಿ ಕ್ರಮವಹಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಪೋಲಿಸ್ ದೂರಿನ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು **ಅನುಬಂಧ-2** ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು **ಅನುಬಂಧ-3** ರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಿದೆ.
ಇ	ಈ ದುರಂತದಿಂದ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಾದವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು; ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಎಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ; (ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡುವುದು)	ಈ ದುರಂತದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಾದವರೆಂದು 388 ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
ಈ	ಈವರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ವಿತರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ; ಎಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಾಯ್ದಿರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ?	1) ಗಂಜಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತರಿಗೆ ಆಹಾರ, ಕಂಬಳಿಗಳು, ಹಾಲು, ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಅಗತ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ವಿತರಿಣೆಗೆ ರೂ.6,33,014/-ಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 2) ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾದ 388 ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ 383 ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲಾ ರೂ.50,000/-ರಂತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ.19,15,000/-ಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 3) ಮನೆಯ ಗೋಡೆ ಕುಸಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾದ 5 ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಲಾ ರೂ.98,100/- ರಂತೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತ ರೂ.4,77,550/-ಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. 4) 165 ನಿರಾಶ್ರಿತ ಕುಟುಂಬಗಳಿಗೆ ರೂ.2500/-ರ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಾಗ್ರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಕಿಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಿತರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ರೂ.4,12,500/- ಗಳನ್ನು ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ

(ಬಿ.ಎಸ್. ಯಡಿಯೂರಪ್ಪ)

ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿ

ನಅಇ 36 ಎಂಎನ್‌ವೈ 2020 (ಇ)

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Final Report

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

FOR INSPECTION OF THREE BREACHED TANKS IN BBMP LIMITS AND

FOR SUGGESTIONS TO PREVENT FURTHER SUCH INCIDENTS.

Ref: G.O. No.: UDD 250 MNY 2018 (Part-1), Bengaluru dated 2nd December 2019.



On 20th January 2020

By

Prof. Dr. B.R. Srinivasa Murthy

Shri M.L. Madaiah

Dr. H.R. Shantharajanna

Report of the Technical Committee for inspection of three breached tanks in BBMP limits and for suggestions to prevent further such incidents.

Contents

Report of the Technical Committee for inspection of three breached tanks in BBMP limits and for suggestions to prevent further such incidents.

Ref: G.O. No.: UDD 250 MNY 2018 (Part-1), Bengaluru dated 02-12-2019.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka, in W.P.No. 38401/2014 C/W W.P.No.11044/2018 (LB-RES) PIL by JP Nagar 4th Phase, Dollars Layout Residents Associations and others vs. State of Karnataka and others has directed on 27-11-2019 as follows:

   "...Our attention is also invited to three recent incidents about the collapse of retention wall of the lakes which relate to evoking certain areas of the city. The 8th respondent appearing in person states that the work of rejuvenation may not have been done scientifically. There are disputes between the learned counsel appearing for the BBMP and learned counsel appearing for the BDA about the jurisdiction of the said properties over the 3 lakes. The collapse of retention of the wall of 3 lakes has resulted into serious consequences, apart from causing enormous damages to the citizens and their properties, such collapse may lead to destruction of the lakes. We direct the State Government, BBMP and BDA to come out with immediate measures to ensure that such incidents will not repeat in respect of the other lakes. Moreover, the State must ensure that the proper enquiry must be held and report the causes for the said incidents and the enquiry report must be placed before the Court.

   As NEERI is seized out the matter, the State Government, BBMP and BDA will report the incidents concerning 3 lakes to NEERI along with the relevant materials and photographs, so that while preparing the final report even NEERI can apply its mind to the causes for the incidents and can come out with suggestions to prevent this. The State must come out on the next date with immediate preventive measures to ensure that such incidents will not happen in relation to the other lakes..."

2. In view of the above directions, vide the Govt. Order referred above, the Government of Karnataka under Urban Development Department has constituted a three member Technical Committee (TC) as follows:

1	**Prof. Dr.B.R.Srinivasa Murthy**, Retired Professor, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru.	– Chairman
2	**Shri M.L.Madaiah**, Chief Engineer Retd. (KPWD), Bengaluru.	– Member
3	**Dr.H.R.Shantharajanna**, Chief Engineer, Tumakuru Smart City Ltd., Tumakuru (presently Project Director, Centre for E-Governance, DPAR (E-Governance), Bengaluru.	– Member

3. **The terms of reference for the Technical Committee are:**

a) To inspect the breach in the three tanks in the BBMP limits located near Doddabidarakallu, Hosakerehalli and Hulimavu from various aspects and to report the factors which caused the breach in the tank bund, and

b) To suggest precautionary measures to be taken to prevent such incidents of breaches of tanks in future in the Bengaluru City limits

4. In the above Government Order, the Government has directed the Commissioner, BBMP to provide all the assistance, information and documents sought by the Committee and also to provide appropriate Remuneration. The Government has desired the Committee to submit the report in 10 days.

Breaches of three Tanks

5. Bengaluru City is located at an average elevation of 950 m above MSL, the highest point being at 1062 m. The City experiences an average annual rainfall of 900mm, maximum occurring due to South Western Monsoon during June-October. The undulating terrain of Bengaluru, with its hills and valleys provides a very natural drainage pattern with small streams originating from the ridges cascading down to form major streams in the three major valleys viz., Hebbal, Vrushabhavati, Koramangala - Challaghatta. The streams between ridges and valleys have been dammed at suitable locations creating a cascade of tanks in each of the three

valley systems. Each tank stores rain water from its catchments with excess flows spilling downstream into the next tank in the cascade. The storm water runs off through drains only. These drains often carry sewage in it, which results in the tanks getting polluted.

6. Historically lakes in the Bangalore region were managed by a plethora of Government agencies such as the Forest Department, Minor Irrigation Department, Horticulture Department, Public Works Department (PWD), Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), City Municipal Councils and Panchayats; each organisation claiming its own jurisdiction of ownership and maintenance rights resulting in a deficient, inconsistent and uncoordinated approach.

7. The Urban Development Department vide G.O. No. UDD 449 BemAaSay 2016, Bengaluru dated 14-09-2016 and subsequent orders upto 11-12-2019 have ordered that all the 210 tanks except Bellandur, Varthur and Veerasandra will fall in the jurisdiction of BBMP for effective management of lakes. The BBMP officials have stated that the BDA has not yet handed over the tanks physically with necessary tank details and relevant documents as per terms and conditions of the G.O., in particular, Doddabidarakallu, Hosakerehalli and Hulimavu Tanks.

8. The Technical Committee members with the Chairman inspected the three tanks viz., Doddabidarakallu, Hosakerehalli and Hulimavu along with the concerned officers from BBMP, BDA and BWSSB on **5th and 9th Dec 2019**. The committee met on **13th Dec and on 16th Dec 2019** to deliberate on the observations made during the inspection of tanks and to find out possible reasons for the breach of tanks relying upon on the reports from the BBMP and BDA officials.

9. An Interim Report was prepared dated **16th Dec 2019** which was submitted to the Government on **17th Dec 2019**.

Further...

10. In the light of the observations at tank site as reported vide Interim Report, the Committee met on **21st Dec 2019** and prepared a letter addressing the Chief Engineers of BBMP, BDA and BWSSB to provide the technical details about these tanks to analyse for finalising the report. The Committee also discussed about further activities to study and analyse few other tanks for suggesting precautionary measures for avoiding such incidents in future. It was also sought from the Chief Engineers to provide a list of tanks where they felt the Committee's advice is needed for resolving technical issues.

11. After the Interim Report was submitted, more details were sought about the Doddabidarakallu, Hosakerehalli and Hulimavu tanks. *After collecting necessary records and documents, photos made available and reviewing the breach from different angles combined with the observations at site during the inspection of the three tanks by the Technical Committee,* ***the Committee concludes about the causes of breach as follows:***

A) Doddabidarakallu Tank:

i) During the inspection, it was seen that the tank had breached in the bund portion and it was informed by the officials that previously there existed sluice gate which was shown through photograph also. The photograph also shows some pipes near the sluice gate. The breach location is about 100 metre away from the flood discharge weir. The breach is said to have happened in the early hours of 10th Oct 2019 (Night of 9th Oct) during when there was heavy rainfall also. It is reported that after the breach of tank, restoration work was carried out by BBMP inside the tank near breached portion by filling earth and excavation was done in the bund portion for proper reconstruction to stop further damage to the bund, which was observed by the Committee during inspection. Encroachment of tank area was shown on the map near the flood discharge weir due to which the weir length was also seen to be reduced at site. As noticed during the inspection, the natural draft canal (rajakaluve) width in the

downstream of weir was also found to be reduced due to dumping of earth/ debris into it.

ii) Reportedly, due to heavy rains in the catchment area before the breach occurred, the water in the tank was full and was to flow over the weir. It is given to understanding that the Hyacinth weed which had covered almost the entire tank was floating and stuck over the weir resulting in blocking the weir, thereby reducing the discharge capacity and the water level as rising in the tank. The breach has happened near sluice gate where reportedly another pipe had been inserted in the bund by BDA during 2010-11 for draining of the water from tank to take up desilting work and pipes were left in the bund without compacting the bund properly. Reportedly, the bund was not properly constructed after insertion of pipe and the embankment soil was loosely filled up around pipes. In addition, BWSSB had also inserted pipes in front of the sluice to divert the water to the nearby sewage treatment plant. Technically, the loose soil around the pipe inserted near sluice may be a potential cause for the seepage water to have higher exit gradient (due to inadequate seepage path to reduce the water head) and consequential more velocity in seeping water triggering the breach. This perhaps has allowed the trickling seepage of water from tank and during the heavy rains due to raise in water level in the tank and aggravated by the obstruction in weir, the trickling continued into large flow resulting in erosion and full gushing out of water from the tank.

iii) **The breach in the Doddabidarakallu tank bund is attributable to inadequate compaction of embankment near the sluice after the insertion of pipes and improper closure of pipe insertion in the bund near the sluice aggravated by heavy rains and floating weeds obstructing the water flow over the weir.**

B) Hosakerehalli Tank:

i) It was informed by the BDA officers that the tank had breached in the bund portion near the sluice gate on 9th November 2019 since there was heavy rainfall on that day and maximum water had stored in the tank due

to blockage in downstream of flood discharge weir. During the inspection, in the breached portion, the sluice was not visible and only earth filling was seen. It was informed that restoration work was carried out by dumping the earth in the bund around the breach portion. It was also informed that major tank improvement work was entrusted to a contractor on 25-06-2015 for a period of one year and the work is not yet completed. Reportedly, the tank was getting polluted with the sewage mixed surface water flowing from surrounding areas and it is learnt that local people were agitating against that pollution which was causing bad smell and threat of mosquito menace. Reportedly, pipe was inserted in the bund near the sluice gate to dewater the tank to avoid the sewage mixed water getting into the tank in an unknown time period much before the breach took place and it is suspected that the earth filling in the bund around the pipe was not properly compacted perhaps deliberately also. During the inspection the breached tank bund was fully filled up with earth without proper consolidation and restoration of the bund as per technical norms

ii) It was also noticed during inspection that near the sluice outlet, road with an underpass has been formed a decade ago when the NICE Corridor was constructed. It could not be ascertained whether the sluice length itself was curtailed, because it appears that a part of the bund is cut for road formation. The cut in the bund is dangerously steep nearly 1:1 (H:V) or even near vertical. A part of the bund has been protected (upto the edge of NICE Corridor) with short height retaining wall abutting the road leading to the underpass. Beyond the NICE corridor edge, the bund slope doesn't appear to be stable due to steepness. Technically, the inadequate width of bund near the sluice in combination with the loose soil around the pipe inserted near sluice may be a potential cause for the seepage water to have higher exit gradient (due to inadequate seepage path to reduce the water head) and consequential more velocity in seeping water triggering the breach.

iii) It was informed that due to heavy rains on the day of breach and due to the blockage in the downstream nala (canal) below the waste weir, the water level is suspected to have been raised and the breach had happened

near the sluice where there was loose soil filling around the pipe inserted in the bund.

iv) The breach in the Hosakerehalli tank bund is attributable to inadequate compaction of embankment near the sluice after the insertion of pipes and improper closing of pipe inserted in the bund near the sluice aggravated by heavy rains and the blockage in the raja kaluve downstream of the surplus weir.

C) Hulimavu Tank:

i) It was informed that the tank had breached on 24th November 2019 at about 50 m away from the flood discharge weir in the north-east. The tank has a vast area of about 145 Acre and 26 Guntas and the tank has two flood discharge weirs, one in the north-west side which has been completely blocked and one in the north-east side which is the only operative weir near to which the breach had happened. It was informed that the rajakaluve in the downstream of this north-eastern weir has been narrowed due to encroachments and so it cannot pass-off the design floods in full passing safely through it. Due to closure of the north-west weir, the only weir which carries the entire flood discharge is the north-eastern weir and it is inadequate to discharge the design flood due to the encroachment in the draft canal (rajakaluve) downstream of the weir.

ii) It was reported that fishing activity was permitted in the tank, and the local fishermen had obstructed the water flow near the north-east weir by dumping earth into the tank probably to raise the level of water in the tank for more storage (for more yield of fish). Reportedly due to this, it appears that there was raise in the water level of the tank and the upstream areas near the south-side (where STP is being constructed by BWSSB) and western side (where a temple is located) were getting inundated. It was informed that perhaps due to the raise in the water level in the tank, may be in panic, to lower the water level in the tank the earthen bund was lowered to let off water by excavating slightly away from the weir at a location visibly seen to be straight into the rajakaluve without thinking about the consequences of erosion of soil in the earthen bund with such

high velocity of water and this has led to subsequent flooding of the downstream area.

iii) During the inspection, it was seen that restoration of the breached portion of earthen bund was being carried out by BBMP, in the aftermath of the event, in order to protect the downstream area properties (BBMP jurisdiction) by putting up cofferdam in the tank to prevent further water flow and with sand bags around the breach portion to carry out the reconstruction of breached portion of earthen bund.

iv) **The breach of the Hulimavu tank bund is attributable to the action of lowering the earthen bund due to ignorance of the consequences of water flow at a place other than the weir. This action has triggered gradual erosion of soil from the embankment and the increasing flow of water has resulted in the breach of bund.**

Precautionary measures to be taken to avoid tank breaches

Inspection and Findings

12. There are large numbers of tanks in the BBMP area and each one may have its own features due to site variations. The committee felt that few important and vulnerable tanks have to be inspected to recommend the strategic measures. In view of the fact that the Chairman and committee members are busy with prior commitments, more time is required for meeting together, two months of time was sought for submission of final report. However, the Government have given extension of time till 20th Jan 2010 vide G.O. No.UDD250 MNY 2018 (Part-1), Bengaluru dated 27-12-2019.

13. The Committee in its meeting held on 21-12-2019 chalked out further steps for inspection of few tanks as aforesaid and a letter was addressed to the Chief Engineers of BBMP, BDA and BWSSB in this regard. Thereupon, BBMP took initiative to identify few tanks in consultation with the Committee. The Committee members with the Chairman along with the concerned officers from BBMP inspected the following tanks.

Sl. No.	Name of the Tank	Date of inspection
1	Doddabommasandra	08-01-2020
2	Singapura	08-01-2020
3	Rachenahalli	08-01-2020
4	Kelaginakere Bairasandra	10-01-2020
5	Benniganahalli	10-01-2020
6	Bhattarahalli	10-01-2020
7	Horamavu Jayanthi	10-01-2020
8	Kalkere	10-01-2020
9	Gangashettykere	10-01-2020
10	Horamavukere	10-01-2020
11	Gowdanapalyakere	11-01-2020
12	Dorekere	11-01-2020
13	Subramanyapura tank	11-01-2020
14	Satyammanakunte Janardhana kere	11-01-2020
15	Gubbalalu tank	11-01-2020

14. It is to be reiterated here that Bund or Embankment for a tank is the most essential part of it, so much so that the existence of tank itself is due to the bund. The bund defines the geographical identity of the tank. Bund will have inlet structures (culverts for streams joining it or pipe inlets for STP treated water etc.) and outlet structures (sluices, weirs, pipe outlets for dewatering etc.). Bund will also accommodate roadway, walking path, tree lining, horticulture plants, slope protection, pitching work, sewage lines, storm water drains, pipe works etc. Any intervention in any of these works pertaining to the lake will have an impact on the bund and the consequential water balance.

15. Any breach in the bund will directly impact the human lives/ properties downstream of the tank. However, the breach of the bund may happen due to consequences of any of the activities that may not be directly on the bund itself. Therefore, from technical point of view all of the aspects related to development, rehabilitation, restoration, maintenance of the activities of the tank have to be thoughtfully planned in coordination with all the concerned departments. **It is**

strongly recommended to bring all agencies together under a single agency while planning and executing the works.

16. Major observations during inspection of the tanks are summarised as follows:

a) There is no proper coordination among the various agencies for owning, maintaining, developing, rehabilitating or any activity related to the tanks. The various agencies involved are BBMP, BDA, BWSSB, Fisheries department, Horticulture department, Forest department, Karnataka Pollution Control Board, Karnataka Tank Development and Conservation Authority, NGOs, Corporates under CSR, Ward Corporators spending from their Development Funds. These agencies work independent of each other due to various reasons like differences among different cadres within the same organisation, different allocations of budget under various heads pertaining to work in the tanks.

b) There is no defined maintenance activity which has to be taken up in the order of priority. Asset preservation is neglected in favour of asset creation. The fund allocation is not need based with prioritisation. Often payments for the works are delayed and as a result the genuineness of works is under suspicion. Funds are allocated under different heads for different departments.

c) There is encroachment of bund, tank bed, inlet canals, outlet canals, everything related to tank. Waste weir have been blocked and closed. In the downstream of Waste weir, roads have been formed over the draft canals (raja kaluve) or buildings have been constructed making them part of private entities. The canal downstream of sluice gates are also closed and not even drains are maintained to pass the water which may be seeping through. Waste weir are also gradually narrowed down by encroaching, dumping debris/ earth etc.

d) Bund sections are cut or decreased and used for road construction or for parks or for building or for putting sewage pipe lines or for storm water drains

e) Sluices are either closed and defunct or disturbed and soil around is loosened threatening the stability of bund

f) There exists lot of weed in the tank, on the slopes of the bund. The weed may float and obstruct overflow of water over the weir during rainy season. The weed on the bund threaten the stability of slope inside the tank.

g) In some tanks, there is no proper fencing, no clean pathways on the bund, no proper lighting, no security arrangements.

h) It is also noticed during the inspection time that tree plantation is made on the tank bund portion by some unrelated agencies.

i) The current organisation under the BBMP Lakes is very inadequate to take care of the large number of tanks that it is entrusted to. There are no experts or adequate experienced officers/ staff to plan and execute the works.

j) Within the constraints, few tanks have been well developed, though some more improvements can be done. For ex. Horamavu, Rachenahalli, Kalkere etc.

17. **Suggestion for prevention of bund breaches in future**

1) Bund or Embankment is the heart and soul of a tank. All the appurtenances in the bund are to be inspected periodically, documented and maintained properly. Bund should be inspected for any fissures, cracks, cuts, excavations, trimming, gaps, lowering of top surface, removal or disturbance of pitching, any rodent activity, decayed roots creating holes in the bund, any slope failure, any surface water from upstream entering over the top surface etc. and when noticed immediate appropriate action should be taken to restore the stability and integrity of the bund.

2) Any new interventions in the bund are to be properly analysed technically with all fundamental principles taken care and should be executed strictly under the supervision of the knowledgeable engineer in charge. If required, experts should be consulted for specific/ special problems.

3) Modern construction practices like geomembrane installation on the upstream slope of bund for seepage prevention, bituminous membrane for prevention of weed growth, French drain for prevention of erosion in toe wall, stabilising the earthen bund with soil nailing/ gabion wall, short height retaining wall may be adopted based on the individual speciality of the tank after clearance from the Technical Appraisal Committee for the DPR.

4) There should be proper periodical documentation of water levels in the tank and rainfall intensity in the tank area as well as catchment area. Earlier, the tanks were designed based on the rainfall in the catchment area following the standard hydrological calculations. When the tanks are surrounded by habitats, as it happens in urban expansion, though the surface water flow may reduce to certain extent due to rain water harvesting etc., actually, the surface water flow increases due to sewage mixing into surface drains. Till such a time that separate sewage lines are provided in the urban catchment area, the hydrological calculations should be rechecked.

5) Many a times treated water from the STP are again let back into the streams which enters into the tanks downstream. During rainy days, it is possible that any tank in the upstream may breach, resulting in chain reaction of cascading breaches in the downstream tanks also. So, the hydrological calculations are to be rechecked with the design calculations and if required engineering interventions to be taken up to see that the flood water is regulated and not allowed to result in shocking downstream flows.

6) Alert messages have to be sent-out sufficiently in advance based on the hydrological conditions of the stream/ tank during rainy season.

7) The sluices provided in the tank in earlier days for Achkat (irrigation of lands) may not be required in the modern times where urban habitat surrounds the tank. In such a scenario, while planning for habitats in downstream areas, which is vulnerable to flooding, town planning authorities have to provide for adequate capacity of canals to discharge the water from sluices. Alternatively, the sluices may be closed permanently taking care that waste weir has the capacity to discharge the surplus water in any type of situation without

allowing for heading up of water or overtopping of bunds. Such intervention to close the sluice should be properly technically analysed, designed and executed under supervision of a knowledgeable engineer – in – charge. In future, the sluice portion should not be meddled by inserting pipes leaving behind the weakened bund portion, without proper consolidation of the bund. The earthen bund should not be cut for dewatering purpose (for desilting of tank). If dewatering is required for any developmental works, the water should be pumped and let out only in the waste weir portion.

8) **Weeds and floating matter in the tank are to be removed periodically so that they do not choke up at the weir and cause heading up of water in the tank which may cause the breach of bund.** Tanks may be de-weeded and developed for aquatic life, bird habitation etc.

9) Tree plantation should not be made on the tank bund portion. Jungle, bushes, small plants or trees should be cut immediately and bund portion should be maintained properly by providing revetment in the upstream side and turfing in the downstream side as the tank bund is the important portion of the tank which retains the water body. Many of the tank bunds even though they are old, but they are not so weak so as to cause the breach of the bund. They should not be loosened by inserting pipes etc., and not consolidating the bund after such work.

18. Other Recommendations from the point of safety and preservation of tanks

1. It is strongly recommended to bring all the activities related to the tank currently undertaken by various agencies together under a single agency with necessary experts in various fields or officials from different fields being grouped together under the Team leadership of a Civil Engineer during the planning and execution of activities.

2. Asset Management Concept is to be established and the assets already created are to be preserved with prioritisation based on life-cycle costs. No

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asset should be allowed to deteriorate and result in rebuilding the same over the years.

3. Maintenance policy has to be evolved and activities are to be enlisted with proper timing and their execution be specified in a time-bound manner with action plan synchronising/ sequencing the various activities.

4. The handing over and taking over of charges of the physical possession of the tank should be immediately finalized and it should be under one authority.

5. Funds are to be channelled into one head of account for various aspects though they pertain to different department/ different sources. For example, if an NGO or a corporate entity wants to develop the lake and its surroundings, it should be planned and vetted by the single authority and it should be carried out under the guidance/ supervision of the authority. Allowing anybody to do the work, will not only result in uncontrolled development, no responsibility on their part and there may be maintenance issues. Proper documentation of the activities should be done. Frequent inspection of the tanks is to be done by the concerned engineer. A Tank Register is to be maintained for each tank and should be signed by the concerned officers who inspect the tank.

6. Silting up of the tanks should be prevented by offshore development through silt trap chambers, calming down methods like tree planting, wet land development. Wherever wet lands are to be provided they have to be scientifically made and properly maintained as per the guidelines for the wet lands.

7. Existing tanks should not be breached but are to be retained as water bodies. Low capacity tanks/ shallow depth tanks which have become dry for long period and partial encroachment has happened should not be further used for formation of sites, but may be used to create tree parks or bio diversity parks provided the inlet canals to that tank are properly diverted and designed to carry the surface water even in case of heavy rainfall to the next down tank.

8. Proper security arrangements watch and ward throughout day and night is to be maintained, so that nobody should dump the debris, waste material & garbage into the tank bed/ on the bund/ by the side of bund. The security, watchman or homeguard whoever is deployed is to be provided with a mobile phone and the contact number of nearest police station and concerned engineer's number to inform any dumping of debris etc., or any untoward incidence. It is recommended to install CCTVs in the surrounding areas of the tank.

9. Encroachment of tank area, bund portion or rajakaluve in the upstream side and downstream side (draft channel) are to be cleared. Fencing is to be erected to protect the tank from further encroachments both for the tank and if possible and required along the rajakaluve also.

10. Tree plantation should not be made on the tank bund portion, any jungle, bushes, small plants or trees should be cut immediately and bund portion should be maintained properly by providing revetment in the upstream side and turfing in the downstream side as the tank bund is the important portion of the tank which retains the water body, any weakness in this regard which cause disaster to the downstream side residents. Many of the tank bunds, though are old, they are not so weak so as to cause the breach of the bund, but they should not be loosened by putting pipes etc., and not consolidating the bund while doing such works.

11. Any development works in the tank area is to be done under one controlling authority. There may be vested interest persons/ firms who may be encroaching upon the tanks, which should be prevented by the appropriate Authority

12. Fishing activities should not be made in the tanks of the BBMP limits. As it was seen during inspection, the fishermen have blocked the waste weir portion in many of the tanks for fishing activities to get higher yield by impounding more water. The concerned authorities of the fishery department have to be appraised of the consequences of such illegal activities in this regard at the earliest.

13. Efforts should be made to ensure that the tanks are not polluted by discharge of effluent and industrial wastes. The rain water mixed with sewage should not be let into the tanks. Cleaned water from STPs and rain water without sewage should only be let into the tanks. In this regard, the BWSSB has to take action to see that the sewage is not let into the rajakaluve and the sewage has to be diverted.

14. It is recommended to have one workshop programme to be conducted by KTDCA on the subject matter of development and maintenance of tanks for the benefit of BBMP staff.

15. It is recommended to form Citizen Advisory Forum involving all the stakeholders of the tank like the Resident Welfare Associations and public representatives of the area to involve actively for suggesting developmental/ maintenance works and also to pool up resources like funding/ Shrama-daan/ Volunteering cultural activities and do social auditing of works.

16. The Hon'ble High court of Karnataka in W.P no. 8/7/2008 dated 26/11/2010 has constituted a Committee headed by Hon'ble Justice Sri NK Patil with others to examine the ground realities and to prepare an action plan for preservation of lakes in the city of Bangalore. Accordingly the committee submitted the report on 26/2/2011 which has been referred by this Committee also.

17. During its existence, the Lakes Development Authority (LDA)- Technical Appraisal Committee (TAC) headed by Sri B Ramprasad, have issued a number of guidelines for executing and maintaining the tanks while according Technical Approval for the estimates. Sri M.L Madaiah, who is member of this Technical Committee was also a member of TAC of LDA at that time.

18. Expert opinion from NEERI, IISc and opinion from the expert committee formed by Hon'ble High Court and Government of Karnataka are to be implemented practically at site sincerely with the required number of man power to take care of the 210 tanks in BBMP limits of 741 sq.km. where-in frequent traffic jams are faced.

19. It will be helpful if a co-ordinating committee meeting is held at Government level at least once in three months, headed by Additional Chief Secretary with the officials of BBMP, BWSSB, BDA, KTCDA, Bangalore Urban and Rural Revenue Department to solve any problem faced by them.

19. Conclusion:

The breaches in the three specified tanks viz., Doddabidarakallu, Hosakerehalli and Hulimavu are analysed technically after inspecting them by the Committee (which was sometime later after the incident had long been happened) and relying on the information, documents and the photos/ videos made available to the Committee. It is concluded that all the three breaches were avoidable, technically if proper precautions were taken. In the light of that, suggestions have been proposed to prevent such incidents from happening in future.

The Technical Committee acknowledges the assistance provided by the Chief Engineer (Lakes), BBMP along with his officers/ staff and the officers/ staff of the BDA and BWSSB for the inspection of the tanks and the logistic support.

This Final report is hereby submitted on this 20th day of Jauary 2020.

(Dr. B.R. Srinivasa Murthy)
Retired Professor, Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru
Chairman of the Committee

(Dr. H.R. Shanthárajanna)
Chief Engineer, Tumakuru Smart City Ltd.,
presently Project Director, Centre for
E-Governance, DPAR (e-Gov), Bengaluru
Member of the Committee

(Shri M.L. Madaiah)
Chief Engineer (Retd. KPWD),
Bengaluru
Member of the Committee

PHOTOGRAPHS

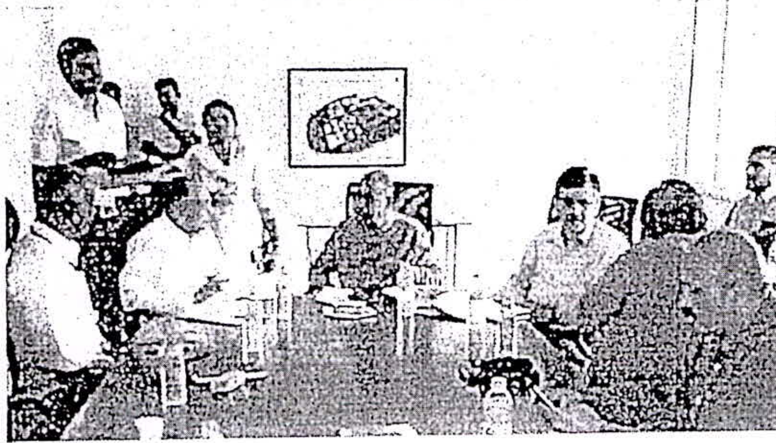


Photo-1(a)

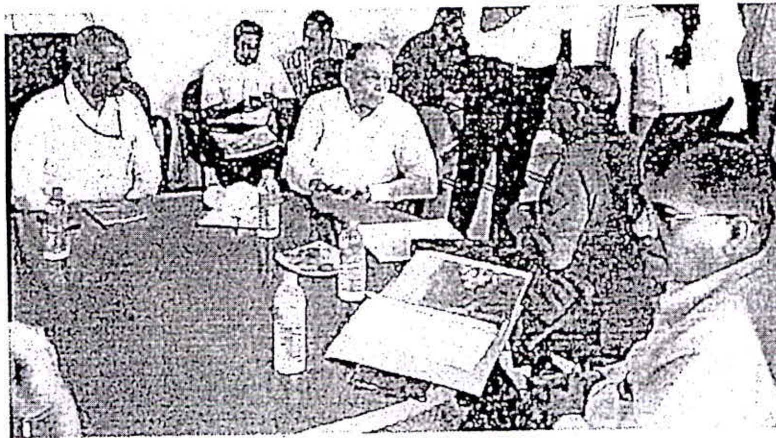


Photo-1(b)



Photo-1(c)

Photos-1 (a), 1(b) & 1(c): Technical Committee meeting chaired by Prof. Dr.B.R.Srinivasa Murthy with Members – Shri M.L. Madaiah and Dr.H.R.Shantharajanna. It was attended by Chief Engineers from BBMP (Lakes) and BWSSB along with their officers and also officers from BDA.

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DODDABIDARAKALLU TANK

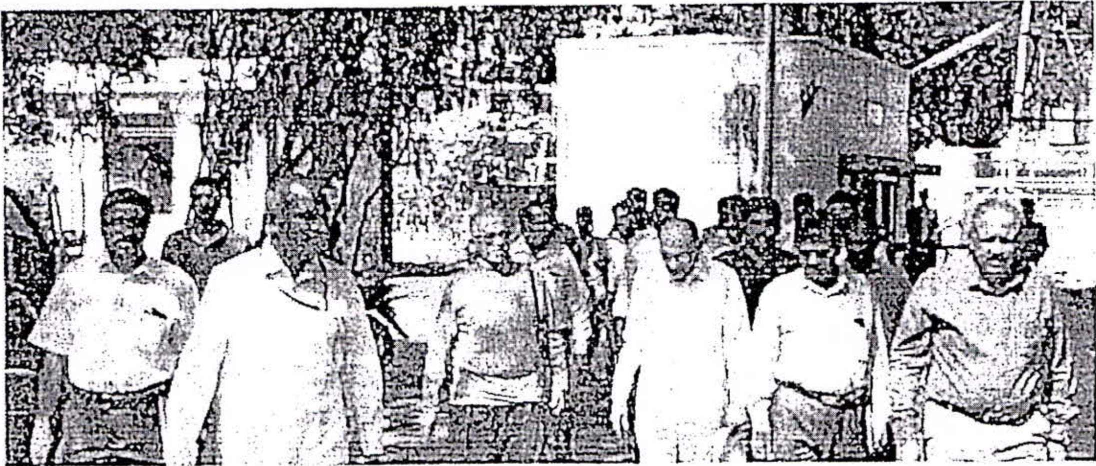


Photo-2(a) – Inspection of Doddabidarakallu tank by Technical Committee with officers



Photo-2(b) – View of Doddabidarakallu weir and the breach section

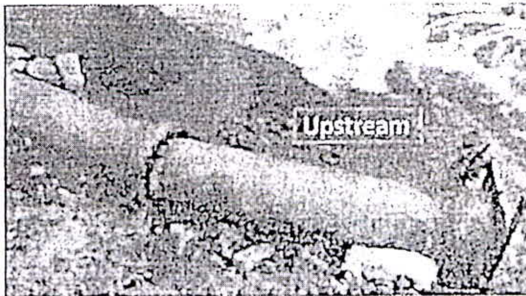
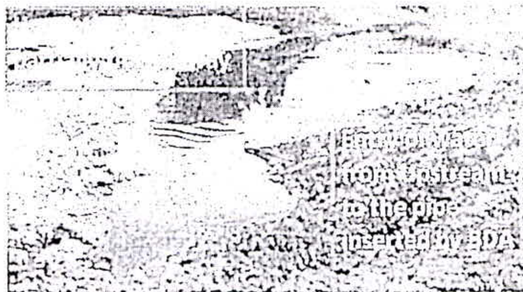




Photo-2(c) & 2(d) – View of pipes inserted in the breach section near sluice



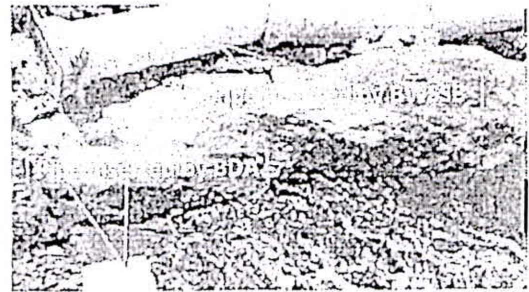


Photo-2(e) & 2(f) – View of pipes inserted in the breach section near sluice

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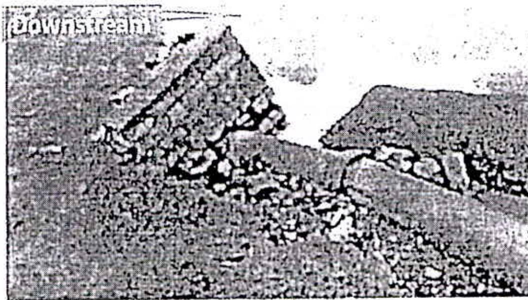




Photo-2(g) & 2(h) – View of pipes inserted in the breach section near sluice and the flooding down of water in the sluice nala next to the compound wall of STP

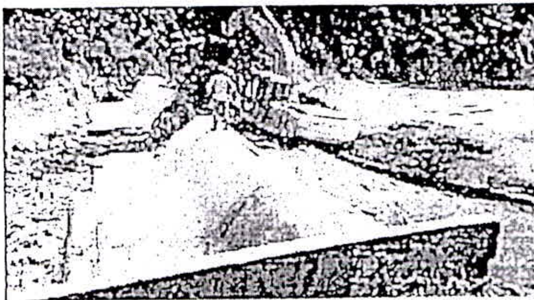




Photo-2(i) & 2(j) – After the breach - Breaking of weir to allow water in raja kalue and widening of raja kaluve

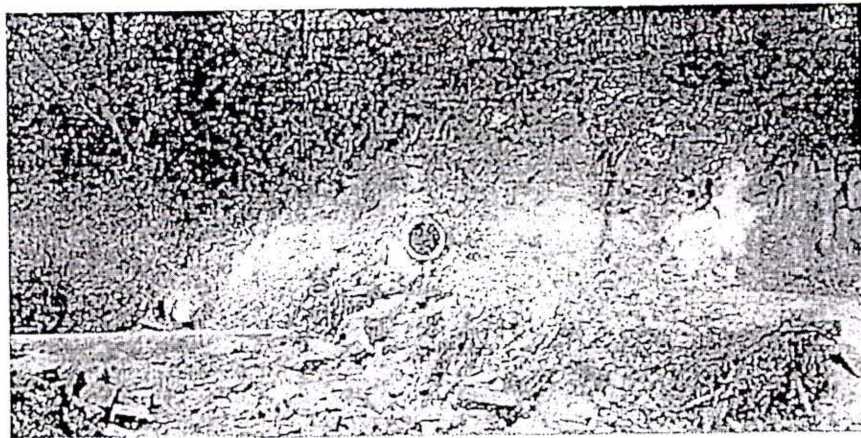


Photo-2(k) Encroachment of weir and illegal insertion of pipes to drain into tank

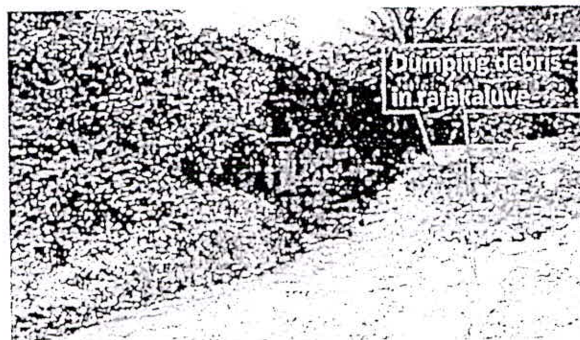


Photo-2(l) Encroachment of rajakaluve by dumping debris

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HOSAKEREHALLI TANK

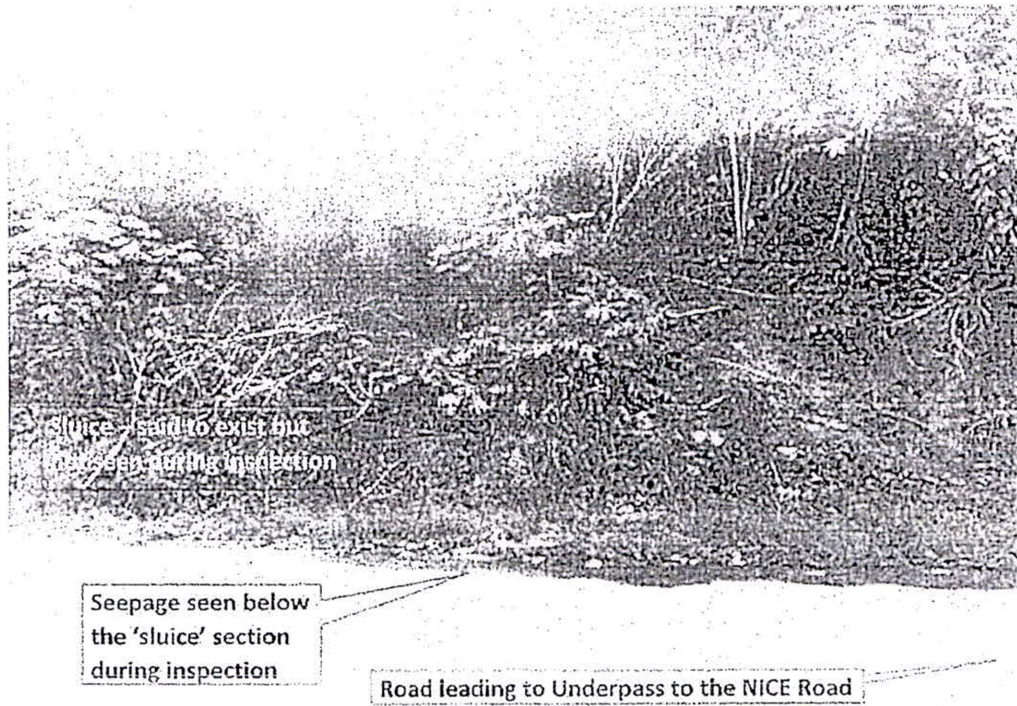
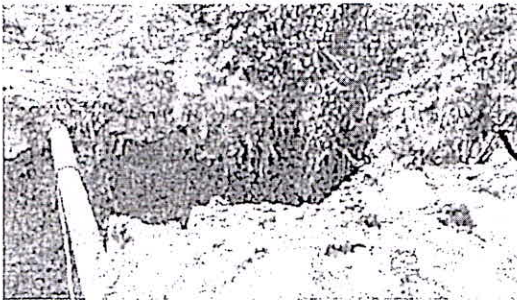


Photo-3(a) – Hosakerehalli tank bund outside view near the sluice



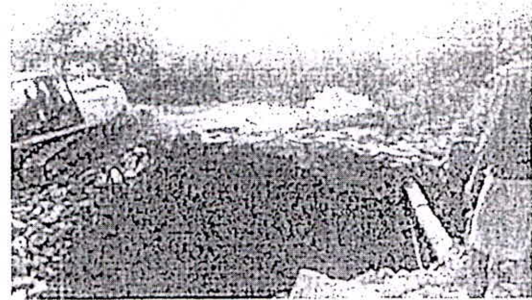


Photo-3(b) & 3(c) – Hosakerehalli tank- View of breach section



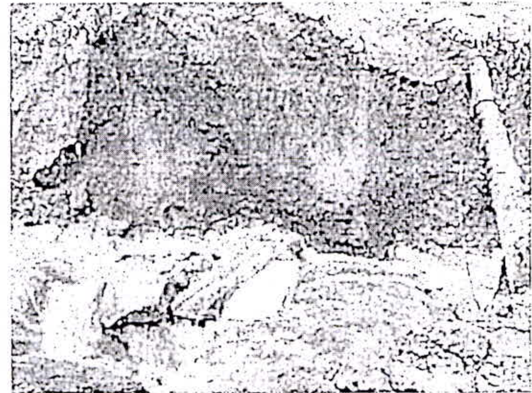


Photo-3(d) & 3(e) – Hosakerehalli tank- Reconstruction of breach section

HULIMAVU TANK

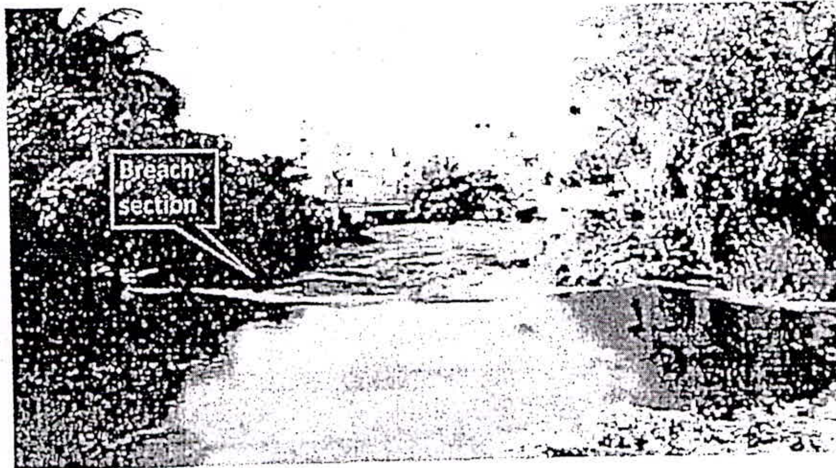


Photo-4(a) – Hulimavu tank bund breach

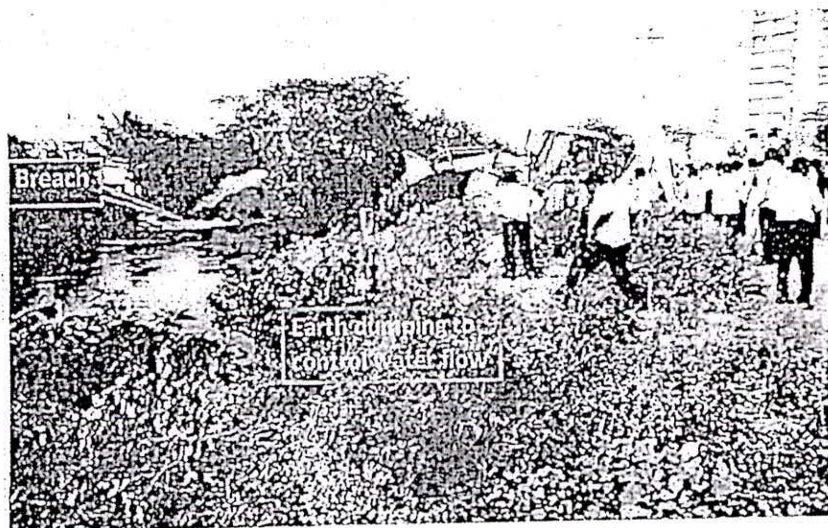


Photo-4(b) – Hulimavu tank bund breach controlling

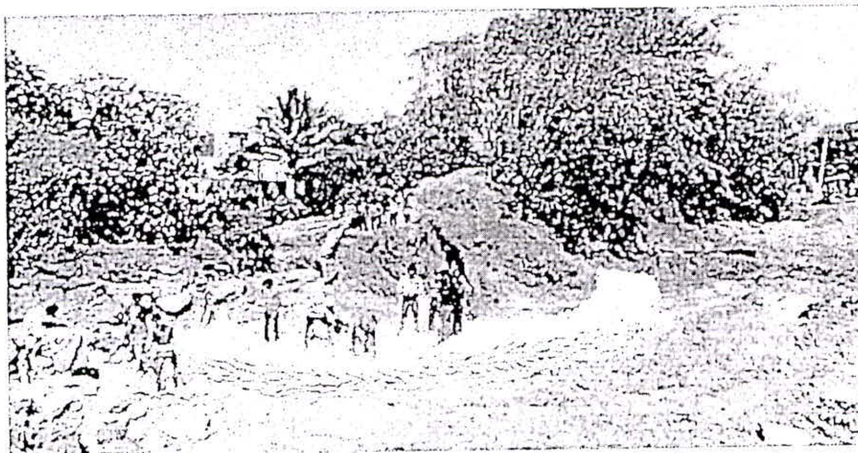
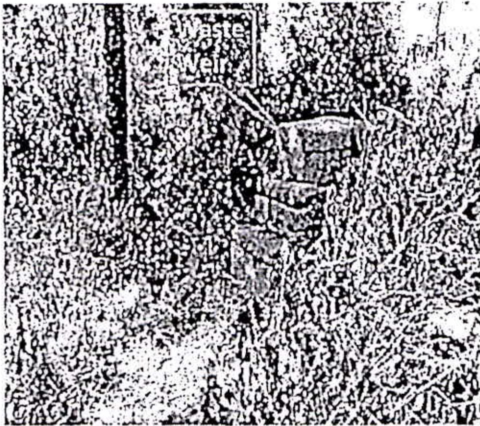


Photo-4(c) – Hulimavu tank bund restoration work after the breach

FEW OTHER TANKS INSPECTED BY THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE



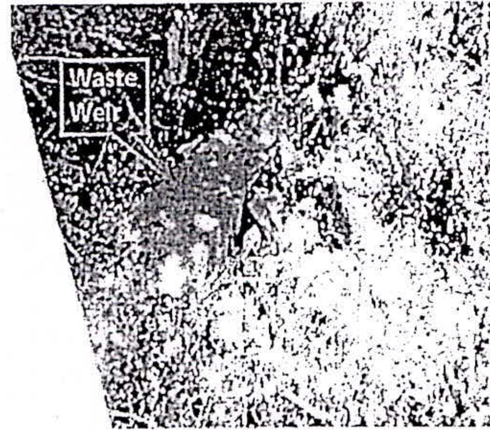


Photo 5 (a) & 5(b)- Waste weir of Singapura tank is neglected as road is formed after the weir in the downstream raja kaluve

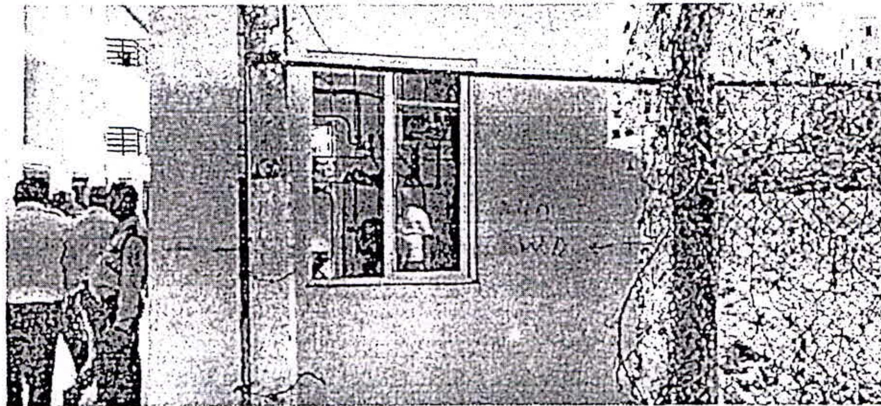
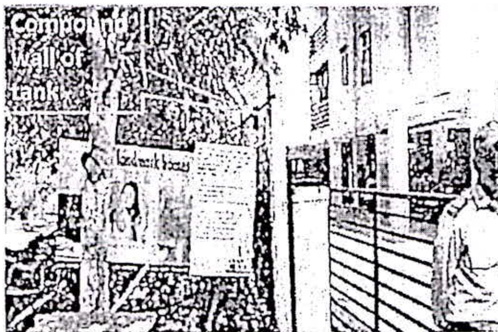


Photo 5 (c) – Encroachment of nala down the sluice of Singapura tank



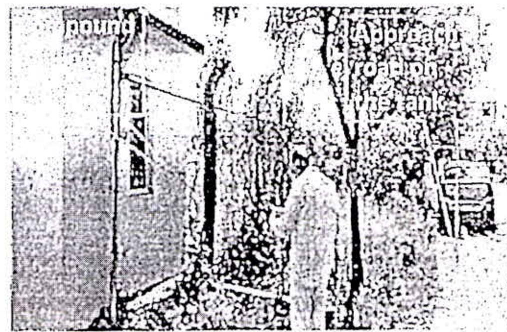


Photo 5 (d) – Encroachment of tank bund for formation of approach road



Photo 6(a) – Bund of Gowdanapalya tank cut and width diminished to accommodate a building for Solid waste segregation and further to accommodate Storm Water Drain

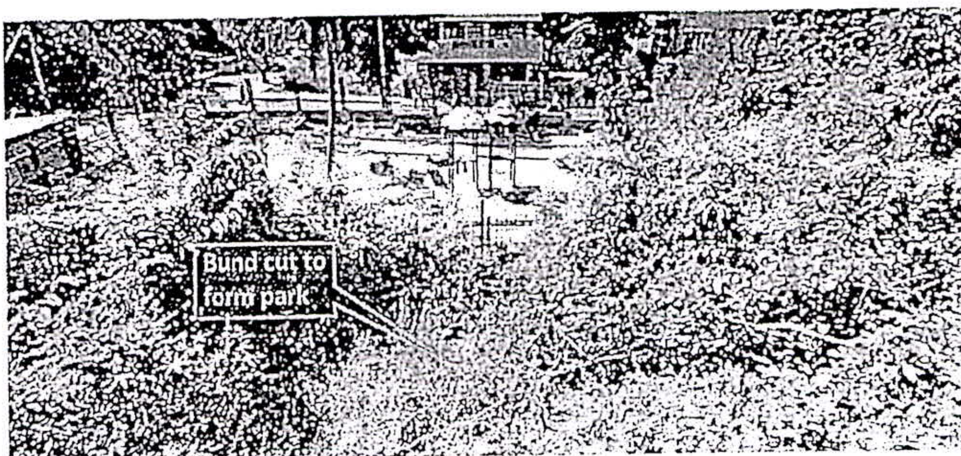


Photo 6(b) – Bund of Gowdanapalya tank cut to develop a park


Photo 6(c)- Waste weir of Gowdanapalya tank almost closed with debris thrown-in

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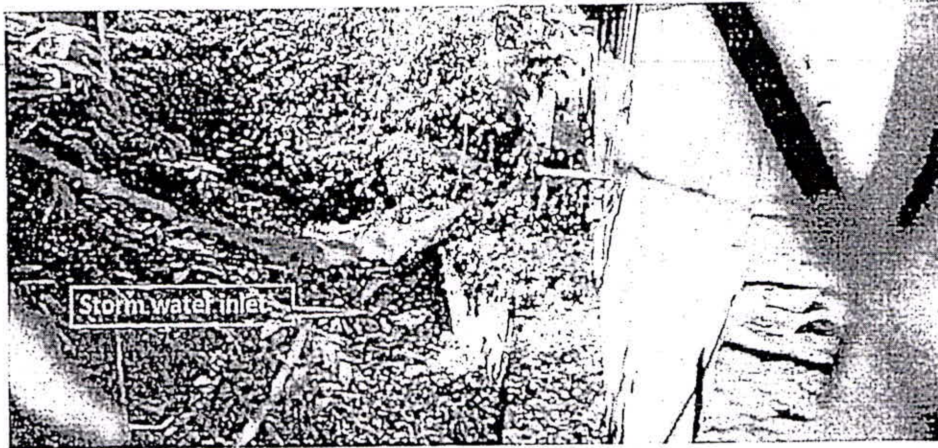


Photo 6(d) - Inlet of Gowdanapalya tank is completely choked with debris and Storm Water diversion work is taken up



Photo 7(a) above & 7(b) below – Waste weir of Kelaginakere Bairasandra tank is completely encroached with debris. UGD lines are carried in the tank bund. Tank bund is encroached by filling the debris. Storm water drain is being constructed by the side of compound wall.

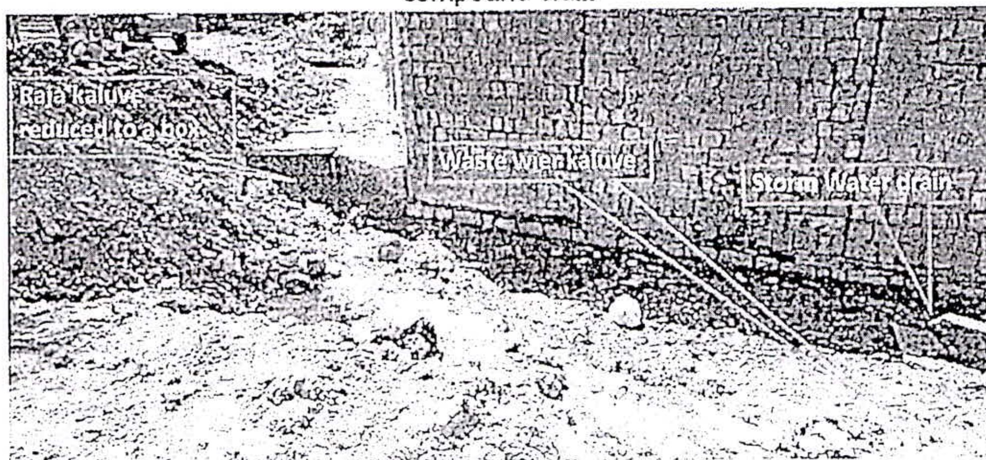




Photo 7(c) – Encroachment of Kelaginakere Bairasandra tank by dumping debris

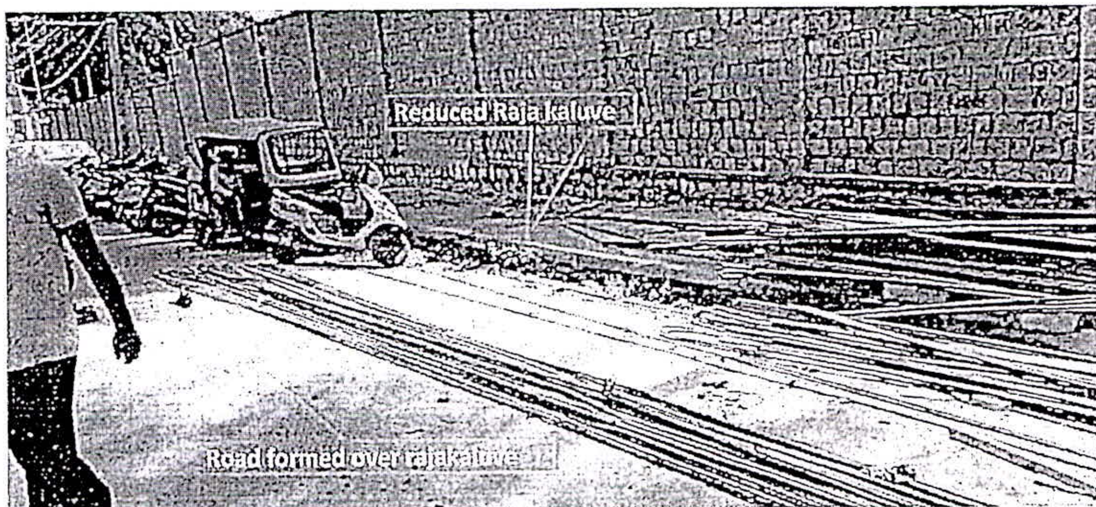
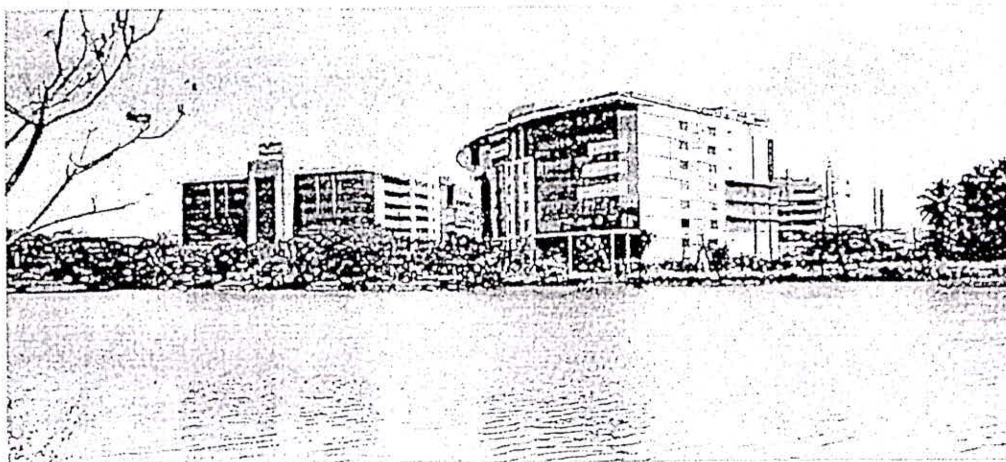


Photo 7(d) – Raja kaluve of Kelaginakere Bairasandra tank is reduced to a box drain of small section and a road is formed encroaching it.


Photo 7(e) – Encroachment of Kelaginakere Bairasandra tank bund

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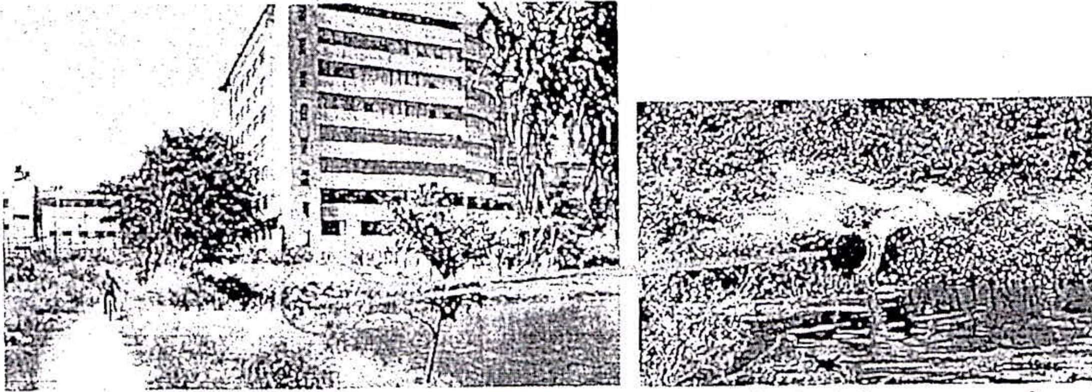


Photo 7(f) – Sewage water let into Kelaginakere Bairasandra tank from surrounding buildings

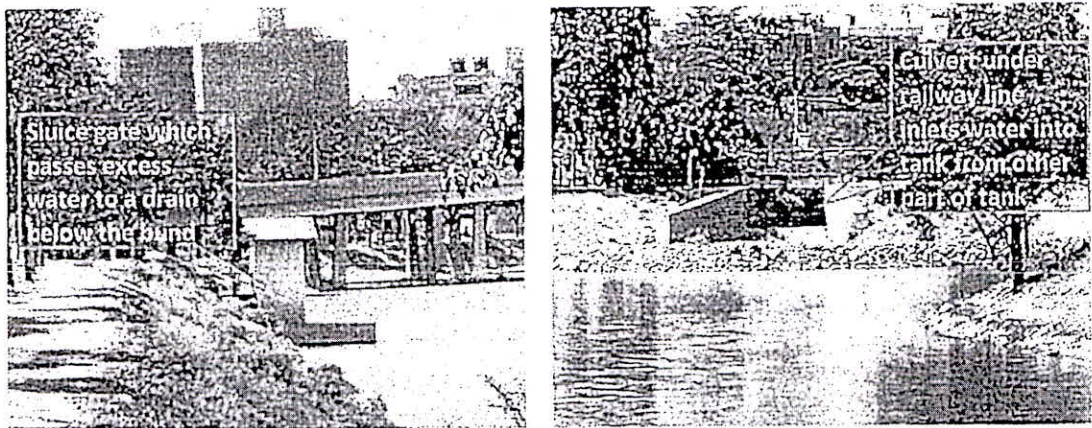


Photo 8(a) & 8(b) – Sluice and Inlet of Benniganahalli tank near K.R.Puram. There is no waste weir. It is divided into tanks by passing of a railway line. The other part of the tank is non accessible as it is surrounded by 3 railway lines in triangular pattern. Surplus water from that part of tank can pass off through the culvert under railway line.

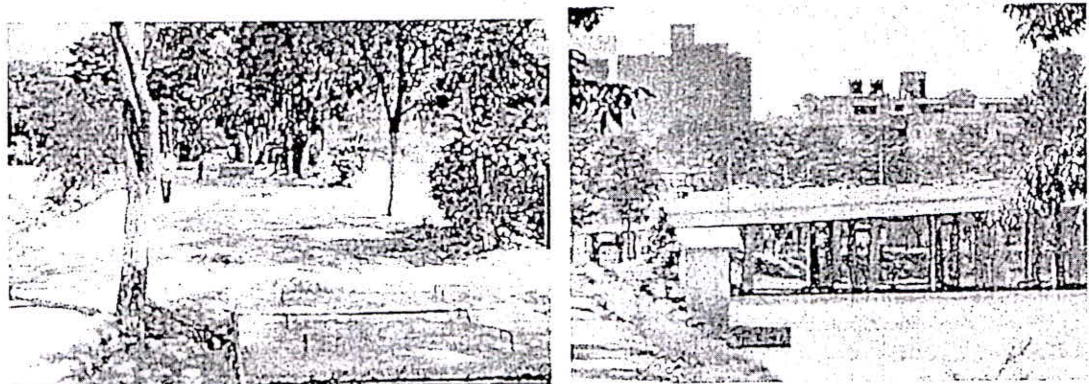


Photo 8(c) & 8(d) – Storm water line and chambers seen in the bund. Right side Flyover constructed in inside the tank. It was informed that it is proposed by BMRCL to reduce the bund width by constructing diaphragm wall in the bund and cutting off the outer part of bund to expand the road way below the tank in order to carry the Metro line in between the roadway.

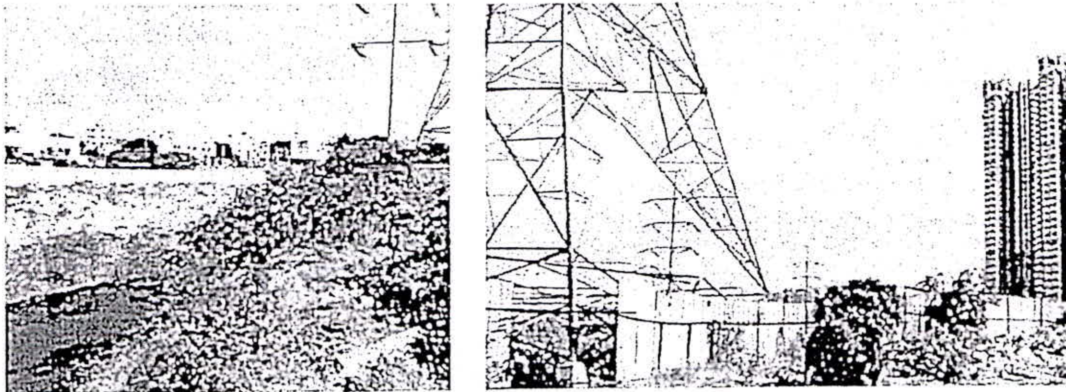


Photo 9 - Rajakaluve of Bhattarahalli tank is encroached and compound wall is constructed surrounding it by a builder

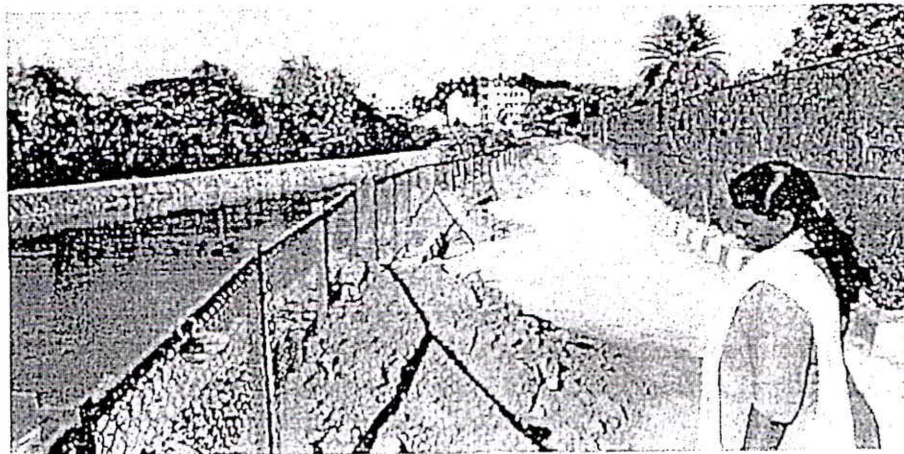


Photo 10 – Work being carried out in Kalkere tank bund independently by Horticulture without coordination with Lakes Division of BBMP

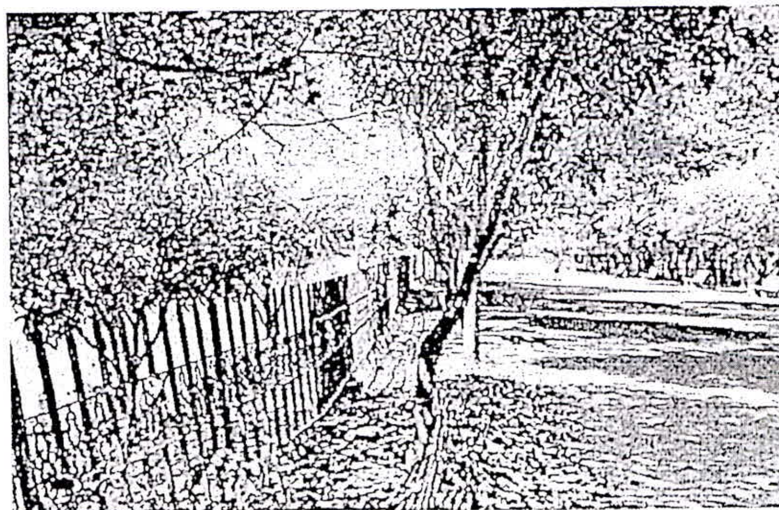


Photo 11- Tree planting and park development on the bund of Dorekere independently under Corporators' Fund and by a NGO without coordination with Lakes Division

(10)

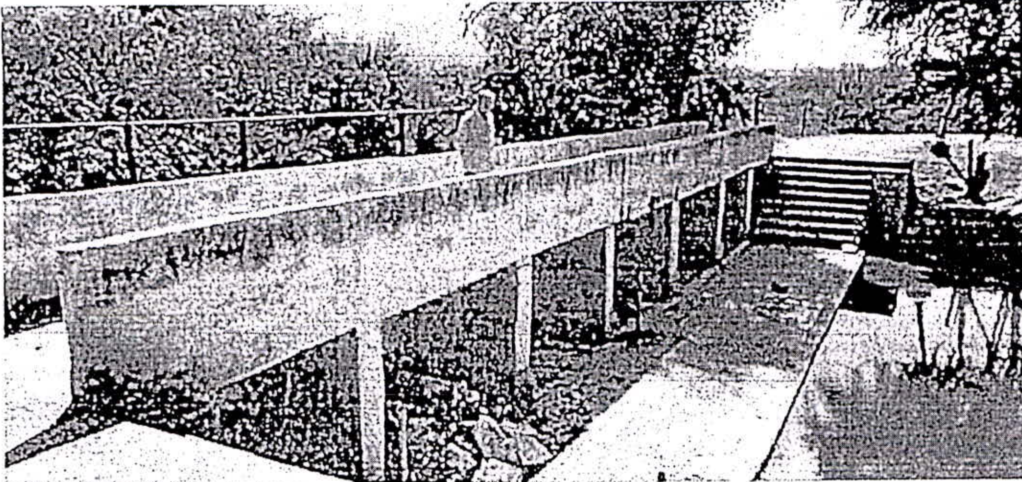
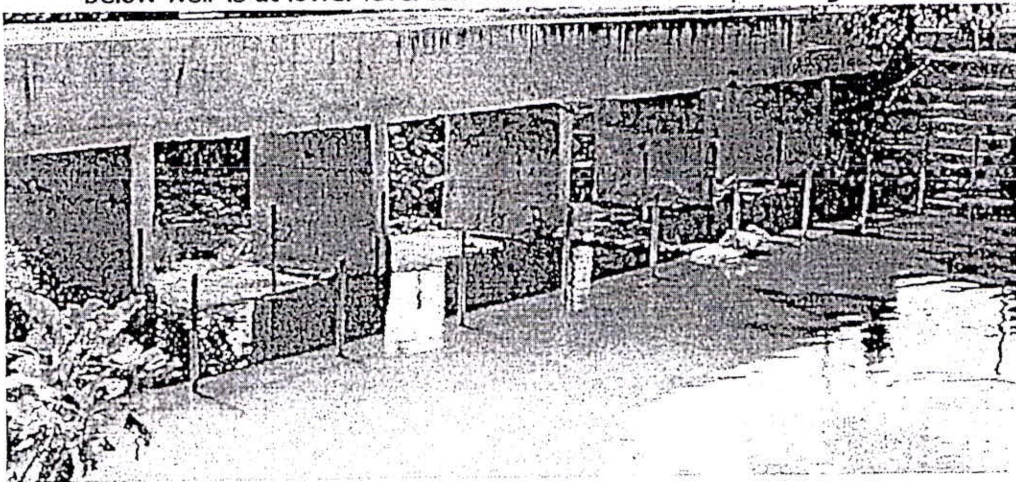


Photo 12(a) above and 12(b) below: Waste weir of Rachenahalli tank at two different levels. The above weir is at higher level and waste is being dumped surrounding it. The below weir is at lower level and water is continuously flowing over it.



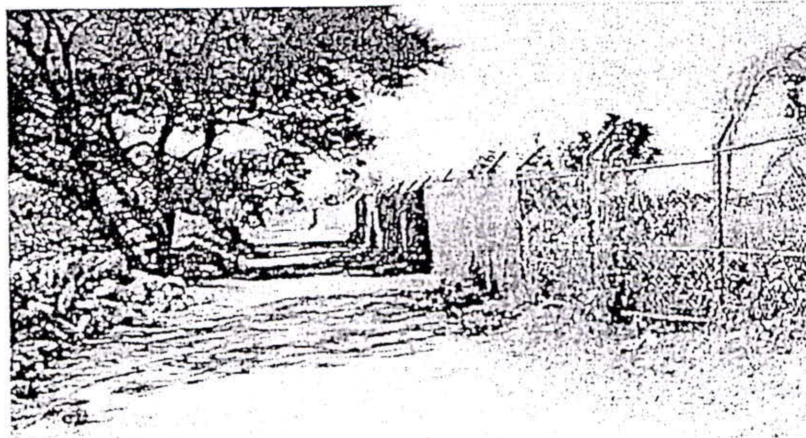


Photo 13- Doddabommasandra tank bund getting extended by the dumping of debris and in due course it has become a new road by the side of the tank.

***** END OF REPORT*****

6ನೇ ಬಂಧ 3

(6)

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪೊಲೀಸ್

ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ವರದಿ

(ದಂಡಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯ ಸಂಹಿತೆ ಕಲಂ 154 ರ ಕೆಳಗೆ)

ಘನ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ : 5th Addl. CMM Court,Nrupathunga Road, Banagalore City

1. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ : Bengaluru City   ವೃತ್ತ/ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗ : Electronic City Sub Divisio   ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ : Hulimavu PS

ಅಪರಾಧ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 0246/2019   ಪ್ರ.ವ.ವ.ದಿನಾಂಕ : 24/11/2019

2. ಕಾಯ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಂಗಳು : Karnataka Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984 (U/s-3); IPC 1860 (U/s-431)

3. (a) ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದ ದಿನ : Sunday   ದಿನಾಂಕ ದಿಂದ : 24/11/2019   ದಿನಾಂಕ ವರೆಗೆ : 24/11/2019

ವೇಳೆಯಿಂದ : 12:00:00   ವೇಳೆಯವರೆಗೆ : 19:00:00

(b) ಠಾಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ : 24/11/2019 22:30:00   ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ / ಹೇಳಿಕೆ : Written

(c) ಪಿರ್ಯಾದುದಾರ / ಬಾತ್ಮೀದಾರ ತಡವಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳು :

(d) ಜನರಲ್ ಡೈರಿ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ : 2 , 22:30:00

4. (a) ಕೃತ್ಯ ನಡೆದ ಸ್ಥಳ :

HULIMAVU LAKE,NEAR HIRANANDANI APT,KRISHNA LAYOUT,
HULIMAVU,B.G.ROAD, Bengaluru City, Karnataka, 560076

(b) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ದಿಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ದೂರ : TOWARDS 1KM EAST

(c) ಗ್ರಾಮ : HULIMAVU   ಗಸ್ತಿನ ಹೆಸರು : BEAT NO 1

(d) ಸ್ಥಳವು ಬೇರೆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತಹದ್ದು ಆದರೆ ಆ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಠಾಣೆಯ ಹೆಸರು :

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ :

5. ಪಿರ್ಯಾದುದಾರ/ಬಾತ್ಮೀದಾರ :

(a) ಹೆಸರು :	Mr.LINGEGOWDA	ತಂದೆ / ಗಂಡನ ಹೆಸರು :	NINGEGOWDA
(b) ವಯಸ್ಸು	: 59	(c) ವೃತ್ತಿ:	: Govt. official gazetted
(d) ಧರ್ಮ	: Hindu	(e) ಜಾತಿ	: VOKKALIGA
(f) ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್	:	(g) ಇ-ಮೇಲ್:	:
(h) ದೂರವಾಣಿ	: 94806830005	(i)ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯತೆ	: India

(j) ಪಾಸ್ ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ :   ನೀಡಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ :

1	KARTHIK AND OTHERS(A1) ,BWSSB OFFICIALSBengaluru City, Karnataka	Suspect	Common man	Male

ವವರ ವಿವರಗಳು

Sl. No	ಹೆಸರು	ವಿಳಾಸ	ಗಾಯದ ವಿಧ
1	RESIDENTS OF THE KRISHNA LYT,BTM LYT,RR LYT	KRISHNA LAYOUT,BTM LAYOUT,R.R LAYOUT,Bengaluru City Karnataka-560076	
2	RESIDENTS OF THE SARASWATIPURAM,VYSYA BANK COLONY	SARASWATIPURAM,VYSYA BANK COLONY, B.G ROAD Bengaluru City Karnataka-560076	

ಗಿರುವ / ಬಾಗಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳ ವಿವರಗಳು

Sl.No	Property Type	Item description
1		

ಈ ಕೇಸಿನ ಸಾರಾಂಶವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ಠಾಣೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಿ ನೀಡಿದ ದೂರನೇಂದರೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್ [ಎನ್.ಆರ್.ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್] ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರ ಕಚೇರಿ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಪಾಲಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರನಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಮೋಹನಕೃಷ್ಣರವರು ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ವಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ಅಬಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಮೇಲುಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ವಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 65 ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯು ಬೊಮ್ಮನಹಳ್ಳಿ ವಲಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದು, ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರಿಗೆ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪರವರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ರವರು ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ರವರು ಎನ್.ಆರ್.ಸ್ಕ್ವೇರ್ ಸರ್ಕಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಎಂಸಿಎಂಸಿ [ಮೀಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಮಾನಿಟರಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ] ಕೋಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿ ದಿನಾಂಕ:-11.11.2019 ರಂದು ನನ್ನನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಕೆರೆಗಳ ವಿಭಾಗದಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಅದರಂತೆ ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ದಿನಾಂಕ:11.11.2019 ರಿಂದ ನೋಡಲ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯು ಸುಮಾರು 140 ಎಕರೆ 7 ಗುಂಟೆ ವಿಸ್ತಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದು, ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಳೆಯು ಬಂದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿತ್ತು. ಈ ದಿನ ದಿನಾಂಕ:24.11.2019 ರಂದು ಮದ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಸುಮಾರು 02.00 ಗಂಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಶಿಲ್ಪ ರವರು ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರ ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಗೆ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಕೋಡಿ ಬಳಿ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿ ಹೊಡೆದ ಪರಿಣಾಮ ನೀರು ಕೆರೆಯ ಮುಂಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಲೇಔಟ್ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಓಡಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಪಾರ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಘಟನೆಯ ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿದಾರರು ತಡ ಮಾಡದೇ ಮದ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಸುಮಾರು 03.30 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಬಳಿ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆರೆ ವಿಭಾಗದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಭಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ. ಬಿ.ಟಿ ಮೋಹನಕೃಷ್ಣ ರವರು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರು. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಕೋಡಿಗೆ ಹೊಂದಿಕೊಂಡಂತಿರುವ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿ ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದು ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ನೀರು ಒಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಏರಿಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನೀರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರಭಸವಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀರು ರಾಜ ಕಾಲುವೆ ತುಂಬಿ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹರಿದು ರಾಜ ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಹರಿದು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ನೀರು ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ಮೂರ್ನಾಲ್ಕು ಅಡಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂತು. ನೀರು ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಲೇಔಟ್, ಬಿಟಿಎಂ ಲೇಔಟ್, R.R ಲೇಔಟ್ [ರಾಯಲ್ ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ] ಸರಸ್ವತಿಪುರಂ, ವೈಶ್ಯಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿ ಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 1500 ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ನುಗ್ಗಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು 10000 ಜನರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಲೇಔಟ್, ಬಿಟಿಎಂ ಲೇಔಟ್, ಆರ್.ಆರ್ ಲೇಔಟ್ [ರಾಯಲ್ ರೆಸಿಡೆನ್ಸಿ] ಸರಸ್ವತಿಪುರಂ, ವೈಶ್ಯಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್ ಕಾಲೋನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಪಾರ್ಮೆಂಟ್ಗಳಿಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಅಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡು ಅಪಾರವಾದ ಆಸ್ತಿಗ ಪಾಸ್ತಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ತುಂಬಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ವಾಹನಗಳ ಸುಗಮ ಓಡಾಟಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು ರಾಜ ಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಮೂಲಕ ಮಡಿವಾಳ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಹರಿಯಲು ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದು ಮಡಿವಾಳ ಕೆರೆಯವರೆಗೆ, ಇರುವ ರಾಜಕಾಲುವೆಯ ಇಕ್ಕೆಲಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಬಡಾವಣೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ಅಪಾರ್ಟಮೆಂಟ್ ಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ನುಗ್ಗಿ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಬಂದಪಟ್ಟ ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗಳಿಂದ ನಷ್ಟದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಮುಂದಿನ ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ನಂತರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಬಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ.ಬಿ.ಟಿ ಮೋಹನಕೃಷ್ಣ ರವರು, ಬಿಬಿಎಂಪಿ ಕಮಿಷನರ್ ಶ್ರೀ. ಅನಿಲ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ರವರು ಮೇಯರ್ ಶ್ರೀ. ಗೌತಮ್ ಕುಮಾರ್ ರವರು, ಡೆಪ್ಯೂಟಿ ಮೇಯರ್ ಮೋಹನ್ ರಾಜು ರವರು ವಾರ್ಡ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಟರ್ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ.ಭಾಗ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರವರು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಒಡೆದಿದ್ದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿಗೆ ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ಒಡೆದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಸಿ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರು ಹೊರ ಹೋಗದಂತೆ ತಡೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅದಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು N.D.R.F ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರು ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿದ್ದ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆರೆಯ ಬಳಿ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತೆ ಎಂದು ಸಹಾಯಕ ಅಬಿಯಂತರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ. ಶಿಲ್ಪರವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ B.W.S.S.B ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಬಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕಾಮಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, B.W.S.S.B ಅಸಿಸ್ಟಂಟ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ರವರು ದಿನಾಂಕ:20.11.2019 ರಂದು ತನಗೆ ಫೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಬಳಿ ಇರುವ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನೀರು ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕೆರೆಯಲಿ ನೀರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೋಡಿ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಗ್ಗಿಸಿ ಕೆರೆಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹರಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಲ್ಪ ರವರು ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು, ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಕೆರೆ ಕೋಡಿಯ ಬಳಿ ನೋಡಲಾಗಿ ಕೆರೆಕೋಡಿ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆರೆ ಏರಿಯ ಮಣ್ಣನ್ನು ಜೆ.ಸಿ.ಬಿ ವಾಹನದಿಂದ ಬಗೆದಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಎಸ್.ಟಿ.ಪಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ B.W.S.S.B ಯ ಎಇ

ಕಾರ್ತಿಕ್ ರವರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯವರೋ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿಯನ್ನು ಒಡೆದು ಹಾಕಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತನ್ನು ಹಾನಿಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹವಾಗಿದ್ದ ನೀರು ಕೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹರಿದು ಕೆರೆಯ ಅಕ್ಕಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನುಗ್ಗಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಸುಗಮ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಅಪಾರ ತೊಂದರೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಾವು ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಹುಳಿಮಾವು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕೆರೆಯ ಏರಿ ಒಡೆಯಲು ಕಾರಣರಾದವರನ್ನು ಪತ್ತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾನೂನು ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ದೂರು.

11. (a) ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಕ್ರಮ:

Investigation

(b) ಪ್ರ.ವ.ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಅವರದೆ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿ, ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅದರ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಪುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ? : Yes

(c) ಪೊಲೀಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ತನಿಖೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ಧಾವಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿರಾಕರಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಂ 157 ಸಿ.ಆರ್.ಪಿ.ಸಿ ಯ ಕಲಂ (ಎ)ಅಥವಾ (ಬಿ)ಯಡಿ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಬೇಕು.

INVESTIGATION

12. ಪಿರ್ಯಾದಿಯ ಸಹಿ/ ಹೆಬ್ಬೆರಳಿನ ಗುರುತು

13. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಯ : 25/11/2019 10:00:00

14. ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದ ಪಿಸಿ/ ಹೆಚ್.ಸಿ : GIRIDARA , PC 7509

ಓದಿ ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಲಾಗಿ ಸರಿಯಿದೆ

ಠಾಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯ ಸಹಿ

ಹೆಸರು: CHIDANAND NAVI - PSI

SUB-INSPECTOR OF POLICE
HULIMAVU POLICE STATION
BANGALORE - 560 076

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು : Superintendent of Police/Commissioner of Police